# PROPERTIES OF ALCOHOL TRANSPORTATION FUELS

Alcohol Fuels Reference Work #1

Prepared for: Biofuels Systems Division Office of Alternative Fuels U.S. Department of Energy

Prepared by: Fuels and Transportation Division Meridian Corporation 4300 King Street Alexandria, Virginia 22302

July 1991

6245\*OH

G2 H5= OH

G = 2 - 0 =

6, Hz= OH

65 Hz= 0 H

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#### Alcohol Fuels Reference Work #1

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May 1991

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#### CONTENTS

${f I}$	Page
SECTION 1. Introduction	1-1
SECTION 2. Basic Chemistry of Alcohol Fuels	2-1
Chemical Structure	
Physical Properties of Alcohols	2-3
SECTION 3. The Internal Combustion Engine	3-1
Engine Design	3-2
Operating Parameters	3-8
Key Design Parameters for Alcohol Combustion	3-17
SECTION 4. Volatility of Transportation Fuels	4-1
Reid Vapor Pressure	
Distillation Curves	4-6
Vapor/Liquid Ratio	
SECTION 5. Compatibility of Alcohols with Other Fuels in Blends	5-1
Solubility in Gasoline	5-2
Creation of Mixtures Having Different Properties	
than Constituent Fuels	5-4
Bonding with Water and Its Implications	5-7
Alcohol/Gasoline Separation	5-7
Methods to Overcome Phase Separation	5-10
SECTION 6. Engine and Vehicle Operation Issues	6-1
Low Ambient Temperature Starting	6-2
High Temperature Performance	6-6
Vehicle Range	
SECTION 7. Cleaning and Corrosion Characteristics of Alcohol	7-1
Solvent Characteristics of Alcohols and Alcohol Blends	
Influence on the Combustion Chamber	7-2
Influence of Alcohols on Various Materials	
Effects of Alcohols on Various Materials	
Influence on Fuel Distribution System	
Vehicle Failures	
Additives Required to Prevent Corrosion	7-9
SECTION 8. New Directions for Reformulating Alcohols Fuels	
to Overcome Operational Problems	8-1
	8-2
Miscibility with Water and Hydrocarbon Fuels	8-5
Electric Conductivity and Oxygen Content	8-5
Viscosity	8-6
Cold Weather Startability	8-6
Conclusion	8-7

#### **CONTENTS** (Continued)

	Page
SECTION 9. Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE)	. 9-1
Gasoline-related Properties	. 9-1
Performance	. 9-4
Production Process Technology	. 9-7
Supplies and Commercialization	. 9-12
Conclusions	. 9-13
SECTION 10. Health and Safety Issues	. 10-1
Toxicity	. 10-1
Leaks and Spills in Water	. 10-4
Leaks and Spills on Land	. 10-5
Safety	. 10-6
GLOSSARY	. A-1
BIBLIOGRAPHY	. B-1

#### LIST OF TABLES

		Page
Table 2-1.	Chemical Structure of Alcohols and Hydrocarbons	2-2
Table 2-2.	Physical Properties of Alcohols	2-4
Table 2-3.	Properties of Oxygenates, Gasoline, and No. 2 Diesel Fuel	2-7
Table 2-4.	Comparison of Some Physical Properties of Alcohols and Hydrocarbons of Similar Molecular Weight	2-11
Table 2-5.	Combustion of Alcohols and Hydrocarbons in Air	2-16
Table 4-1.	RVP of Alcohol/Gasoline Blends	4-5
Table 5-1.	Solubility of Methanol in Gasoline	5-3
Table 5-2.	Octane Ratings of Gasoline and Oxygenates	5-5
Table 5-3.	Calorific Values of Ethanol-Gasoline Blends	5-6
Table 6-1.	Fuel Economy Figures	6-11
Table 6-2.	Fuel Efficiency Values	6-13
Table 9-1.	Gasoline Related Properties of Oxygenates	9-2
Table 9-2.	Charge Stock Composition	9-9
Table 9-3.	Product Stream Composition	9-10
Table 9-4.	ETBE and MTBE Reactions	9-11

#### LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2-1.	Boiling Point, Melting Point, and Water Solubility of Straight Alcohols (C <sub>n</sub> H <sub>2n+2</sub> O) Versus n (n=Number of Carbon Atoms in the Alcohol Molecule)
Figure 2-2.	ASTM Distillation Curves for Gasoline and Alcohol 2-10
Figure 3-1.	The Effect of Methanol Content on Knock Limited Compression Ration (KLCR)
Figure 3-2.	Adiabatic Flame Temperatures of Indolene-Methanol Blends
Figure 3-3.	Influence of Spark-Plug Location and Valve Configuration on Fuel Consumption and HC Emissions
Figure 3-4.	Experimental Laminar Burning Velocities for Methanol/and Indolene/Air Mixtures
Figure 3-5.	Comparison Between Carburetor and Sequential Fuel Injection
Figure 3-6-1.	The Effect of Equivalence Ratio and Methanol Content on Brake Efficiency
Figure 3-6-2.	A Comparison of Efficiency Increases Due to Methanol Content at KLCR and Constant CR
Figure 3-7-1.	The Effect of Equivalence Ratio and Methanol Content on Power Output
Figure 3-7-2.	A Comparison of Power Output Due to Methanol Content at KLCR and Constant CR
Figure 3-8-1.	The Effect of Methanol Content and Equivalence Ratio on NO <sub>x</sub> Emissions
Figure 3-8-2.	The Effect of Methanol Content and Equivalence Ratio on HC Emissions
Figure 3-8-3.	The Effect of Methanol Content and Equivalence Ratio on Formaldehyde Emissions
Figure 3-9.	The Effect of Methanol Content on MBT Spark Timing at Different Compression Ratios

#### LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

	Page
Figure 3-10.	The Influence of Excess Air Ratio and Ignition Timing on Pollutant Emissions and Fuel Consumption
Figure 3-11.	The Influence of Exhaust-Gas-Recirculation (EGR) on Pollutant Formation and Fuel Consumption
Figure 3-12.	The Effect of Increasing EGR on Ignition Timing and Equivalence Ratio for a Methanol Fueled Engine
Figure 3-13.	Comparison of Formaldehyde Emissions from Production and Non-production Catalysts Aged to 50K Miles
Figure 3-14.	Effect of Oil Temperature on Engine Iron Wear With Various Fuels
Figure 4-1.	EPA Regulations for Summertime Volatility
Figure 4-2.	The Effect of Oxygenate Concentration on Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP)
Figure 4-3.	Distillation Curves for Various Fuels
Figure 4-4.	ASTM Distillation Curves for Gasoline and Ethyl Alcohol Blends
Figure 4-5.	Methanol Depresses Gasoline's Distillation Temperature 4-9
Figure 4-6.	Low Concentrations of Methanol in Blends Produce Much Higher Concentrations in Vapors
Figure 4-7.	The Effect of High Level Methanol Blends on the Distillation Curve for Gasoline
Figure 5-1.	Volume Increase for Gasoline/Ethanol and Gasoline/Methanol Blends
Figure 5-2.	Increase of Octane Ratings of Several Gasoline Stocks With the Addition of Ethanol
Figure 5-3.	Water Tolerance of Ethanol/Gasoline Blends 5-8
Figure 5-4.	Methanol/Gasoline Blends Tolerate Little Water 5-9

#### LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

	Pag	ge
Figure 6-1.	Driveability Demerits with Oxygenated Components 6	-3
Figure 6-2.	Vapor Pressure of Ethanol, Methanol, and Gasoline Dependence on Temperature	-5
Figure 6-3.	Cold Start Performance of Methanol/i-Pentane Blends 6-	-6
Figure 6-4.	Effect of Additives to Methanol on Cold Start Temperature Limits	-6
Figure 6-5.	Relationship Between Cranking Time and FEVI for Low Level Methanol Blends	-8
Figure 6-6.	FFV Vehicle Range on M-85 and Gasoline	.0
Figure 7-1.	Condensed Water from Methanol and Gasoline Combustion 7-	-3
Figure 7-2.	Effect of Counter-Measures on Cylinder Bore Corrosive Water	0
Figure 7-3.	Effect of Short Oil Change Interval on Wear	1
Figure 8-1.	Ignition Improver Additives 8-	-3
Figure 8-2.	Vapor Pressures of Several Fuels 8-	-7
Figure 9-1.	RVP Effects of Adding Oxygenates to 9 RVP Fuels 9-	.2
Figure 9-2.	Oxygenate Effect on Anti-knock Index 9-	.4
Figure 9-3.	Effects of ETBE, MTBE, and Ethanol at Equal Oxygen Content, on the Distillation Characteristics of Gasoline 9-	.5
Figure 9-4.	Heat of Vaporization of Oxygenates and Hydrocarbons 9-	-6
Figure 9-5.	Flow Chart of MTBE/ETBE Process	-8

# Section 1 INTRODUCTION

### Section 1 INTRODUCTION

During the mid and late 1980s, research on alcohol fuels undertaken in the United States, Japan, and Europe expanded greatly. This research has covered the entire alcohol production, distribution and utilization process, from the selection of high-yield cultivars as feedstocks for the production process to the performance of neat alcohol fuels and blends in production passenger vehicles. Much of the recent research on alcohol fuel utilization has been undertaken by or funded by the R&D departments of private firms, as they seek new fuel and vehicle combinations to meet projected environmental and efficiency requirements for the 1990s. The state-of-the-art has been evolving very rapidly, as public and private sector groups continue research and development efforts that will lead to expanded alcohol fuel production and usage. The results of this research have been published primarily in journals dedicated to the scientific and engineering community, and have not been broadly disseminated to the public policy community. In addition, new information has been developed incrementally, and no compilation of recent findings is currently available.

At the same time, a broad spectrum of public sector decision-makers have become interested in potential applications of alcohol fuels to solve specific problems. These range from city and state officials, seeking to comply with required reductions in vehicle emissions of carbon monoxide and nitrous oxides, to federal officials currently engaged in follow-up to the recently published National Energy Strategy and examining options to reduce future importation of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

Because of the rapid rate of change in the research knowledge, and the very specific needs of public policy decision-makers, a widening gap has emerged in knowledge of the state-of-the art in alcohol fuels. At the end of 1989, it was therefore determined by the Biofuels Systems Division of the U.S. Department of Energy to develop a series of Alcohol Fuel Reference Works. The publications are targeted specifically at public decision-makers to provide a comprehensive set of current information on all aspects of alcohol fuels, from feedstock growth performance and alcohol's chemical characteristics to infrastructure requirements for widespread sale of neat alcohol fuels.

The following report is the first in a series of Alcohol Fuel Reference Works. It presents a range of scientific and engineering information on the characteristics of alcohol fuels. findings and data from the period 1985-1990 are emphasized, although more generic information on characteristics has also been included from standard chemistry, engineering, and petrochemical reference texts published prior to 1985. This reference work is designed to serve as a desk companion for public policy decisionmakers, and is organized by ten major topical areas. To facilitate usage, each section of the reference work has been designed to stand alone, with only infrequent cross-references to other sections. Key facts and definitions of terms are provided in a "quick reference" summary at the beginning of each major section. Extensive use of graphics has been made, whenever possible reproducing the full range of information presented in the original research reports.

The major foci of this report are the two primary fuel alcohols -- ethanol (ethyl alcohol) and methanol (methyl alcohol). Where particular research reports examined other alcohol fuels (propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, decyl alcohol, etc.) or alcohol-based ethers (particularly methyl tertiary butyl ether or MTBE and ethyl tertiary butyl ether or ETBE), these results have also been included in the analysis. Due to increased interest in ETBE as a means for reformulating gasoline to meet the requirements of the 1990 revisions to the Clean Air Act, a separate section on ETBE has

INTRODUCTION 1-3

been included. In the case of engine-related research, there has been a great deal more recent published works on methanol and MTBE than has been published on ethanol and ETBE, and this is reflected in the information presented here. Throughout the series of reference works, however, every attempt has been made to present current research findings on both methanol and ethanol.